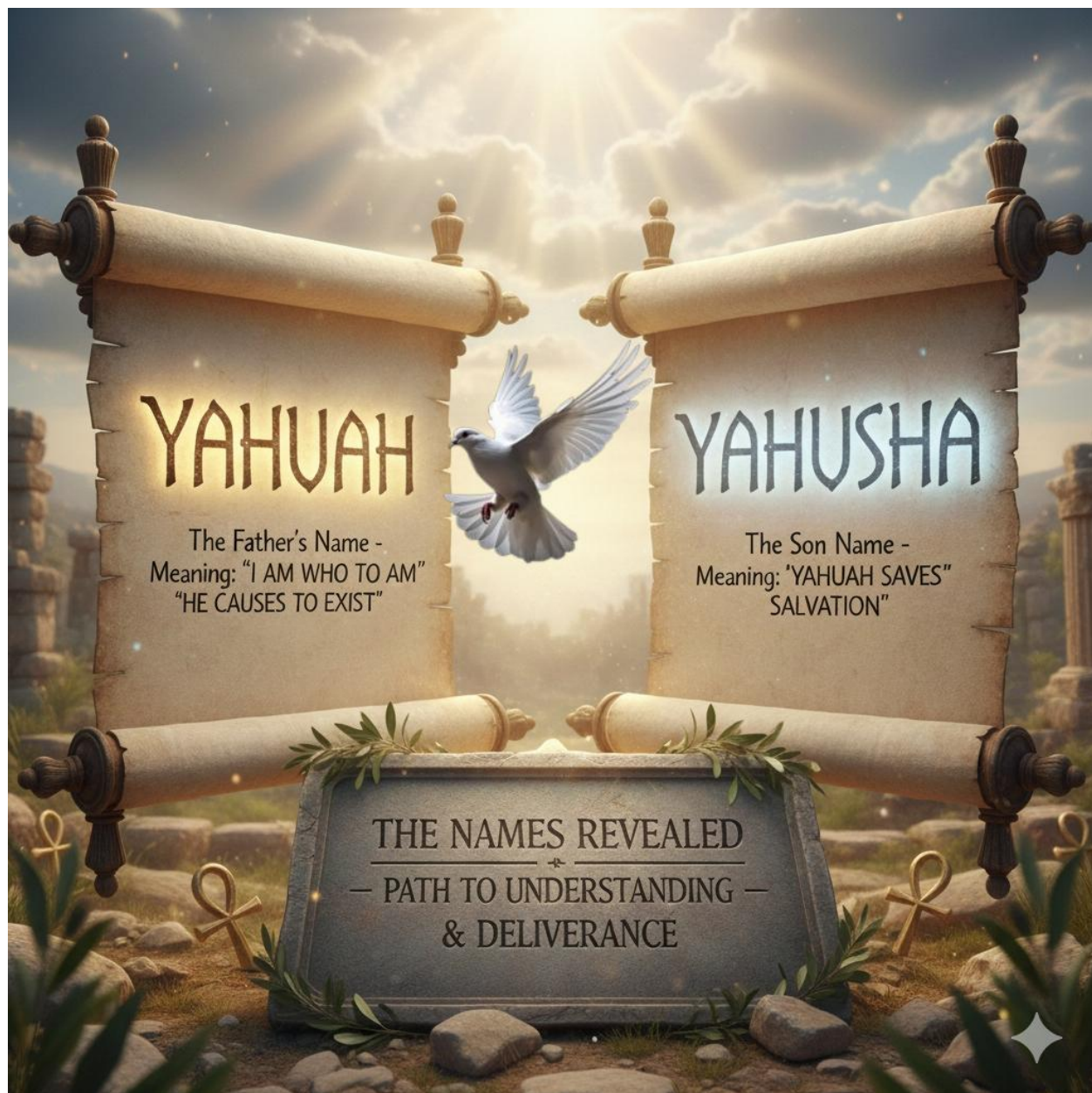




THE NAMES OF YAHUAH & YAHUSHA

THE NAMES REVEALED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction —

The Importance of Knowing the Names of the Father and His Son

Chapter 1 — The Name of Yahuah

1.1 — The Tetragrammaton

1.2 — Meaning of the Name

1.3 — Why His Name Was Hidden or Replaced

1.4 — Yahuah's Name in the Old Testament

Chapter Summary

Key Scriptures

Key Lesson

Chapter 2 — The Name of Yahusha

2.1 — Meaning of the Name Yahusha

2.2 — Why the Name Was Changed to Jesus

2.3 — Yahusha as the Manifestation of Yahuah's Salvation

2.4 — Old Testament Prophecies Connected to His Name

Chapter Summary

Key Scriptures

Key Lesson

Chapter 3 — What Happens When You Do Not Call on Their Names?

3.1 — Old Testament Consequences

3.2 — New Testament Consequences

3.3 — Apocrypha Witness

3.4 — Hebrew Understanding of *Shem* (Name)

3.5 — Summary of Consequences

Chapter Summary

Key Scriptures

Key Lesson

Chapter 4 — Names Represent Identity, Authority, and Covenant

4.1 — Abram Becomes Abraham

4.2 — Jacob Becomes Israel

4.3 — Solomon Receives the Name Jedidiah

4.4 — The Name of Yahuah Is a Strong Tower

4.5 — The Name Above Every Name

Chapter Summary

Key Scriptures

Key Lesson

Chapter 5 — Why Names Matter in Scripture

5.1 — The Name in the Old Testament

5.2 — The Name in the New Testament

5.3 — The Connection Between the Testaments

Chapter Summary

Key Scriptures

Key Lesson

Chapter 6 — The Significance of Restoring the Names Today

6.1 — Restoring Biblical Understanding

6.2 — Moving Beyond Religious Tradition

6.3 — Knowing the Father Through the Son

6.4 — Restoration Must Lead to Obedience

Chapter Summary

Key Scriptures

Key Lesson

Conclusion — The Names Revealed

Glossary

Study Questions — Chapters 1–6

Questions and Answers — Chapters 1–6

INTRODUCTION

The Importance of Knowing the Names of the Father and His Son

Throughout Scripture, names hold significance. They identify individuals, communicate character, establish relationships, and sometimes reveal the purpose Yahuah has appointed for a person's life.

Consider Abraham, whose name was changed in connection with Yahuah's covenant promise. Consider Jacob, who received the name Israel. Consider the Messiah, whose name is connected with the promise of salvation.

These examples demonstrate that names can communicate something important about the individuals who bear them.

Yet one question deserves particular attention:

How well do we understand the names of the Father and His Son?

Many believers have spent their entire lives reading Scripture without recognizing that the Father's personal name appears thousands of times in the Hebrew manuscripts.

In most English translations, the four Hebrew consonants יהוה are commonly represented by the title LORD.

Consequently, many readers encounter a title without immediately recognizing that the underlying Hebrew text contains a personal name.

Likewise, the Messiah is commonly known throughout the English-speaking world as Jesus. However, His name has a Hebrew background that connects His identity with Yahuah's promise of salvation.

Understanding these matters requires examining the Scriptures, the languages in which they were written, and the history of biblical translation.

This study uses the names Yahuah for the Father and Yahusha for His Son.

The four Hebrew consonants representing the Father's name are firmly established in the biblical manuscripts. The precise ancient pronunciation remains debated. Likewise, the historically documented Hebrew forms *Yehoshua* and *Yeshua* are relevant to understanding the Messiah's name, while the precise historical pronunciation represented by *Yahusha* remains a matter of interpretation.

These distinctions do not diminish the importance of examining the names. Rather, they encourage careful study.

Why Study the Names?

The purpose of this study is to examine what Scripture reveals about the identity, authority, character, and covenant relationship of Yahuah and Yahusha.

It will consider how their names appear in Scripture, how biblical names communicate meaning, and how the Old and New Testaments testify concerning the Father and His Son.

It will also address an important question:

Does knowing or pronouncing a particular form of the divine name determine salvation?

This question deserves an answer grounded in Scripture rather than assumption.

The Scriptures emphasize calling upon Yahuah, trusting in Yahusha, repentance, faithfulness, and obedience. Understanding the names should strengthen these responsibilities rather than replace them.

The Importance of Searching Scripture

In Acts 17:11, the Bereans are commended for examining the Scriptures to determine whether the teachings they received were true.

That example establishes an important principle.

Believers should not accept a teaching merely because it is familiar, widely practiced, or presented by someone in authority.

Every teaching should be examined in light of the written Word.

This includes teachings about the names of the Father and His Son.

As this study progresses, consider the Scriptural evidence carefully. Compare passages from the Old and New Testaments. Examine the context of each verse.

Above all, remember that the purpose of gaining knowledge is to draw closer to Yahuah through Yahusha and to walk faithfully according to His Word.

CHAPTER 1 — THE NAME OF YAHUAH

1.1 — The Tetragrammaton

The personal name of the Most High appears approximately 6,800 times in the Hebrew Scriptures.

It is represented by four Hebrew consonants:

יהוה

These letters are commonly transliterated as:

YHWH

They are known collectively as the *Tetragrammaton*, a term meaning four letters.

In Hebrew, the letters are identified as Yod, Hey, Waw, and Hey.

Unlike titles such as Elohim or Adonai, the Tetragrammaton represents the personal name of the Most High.

This distinction is important.

A title can describe authority, position, or relationship. A personal name identifies the individual.

For example, the word *king* identifies a position, but it does not necessarily identify which king is being discussed.

Likewise, *lord* can refer to someone exercising authority, while the divine name identifies the One who revealed Himself to Moses.

Exodus 3:15

In Exodus 3:15, Yahuah identifies Himself as the Elohim of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

He declares that His name is to be remembered throughout generations.

This passage establishes a relationship between His revealed name and His covenant faithfulness.

The name is not presented as a temporary designation.

It is associated with His enduring identity.

Understanding Pronunciation

The pronunciation Yahuah is used throughout this study.

However, ancient Hebrew manuscripts generally recorded consonants without the full vowel notation used in later Hebrew texts.

Because of this, scholars and religious communities have proposed different pronunciations of the divine name.

The pronunciation *Yahweh* is widely used in academic scholarship, while other communities prefer forms such as *Yahuah*.

The existence of these differences should encourage careful examination rather than unsupported certainty.

The essential historical fact is that the Hebrew Scriptures preserve the four consonants יהוה.

1.2 — Meaning of the Name

The divine name is commonly connected with the Hebrew verb *hayah*, meaning “to be.”

This connection is especially significant in Exodus 3.

Exodus 3:13–14

When Moses asks what he should say if the Israelites inquire about the name of the Elohim who sent him, Yahuah responds:

“I AM WHO I AM.” — Exodus 3:14, NKJV

He then instructs Moses to tell the children of Israel that I AM has sent him.

The relationship between Exodus 3:14 and the divine name in Exodus 3:15 has been examined extensively by biblical scholars.

Although the precise linguistic derivation remains debated, the passage clearly connects Yahuah's self-revelation with His identity and enduring existence.

He is not presented as one of the powerless idols worshiped among the nations.

He is the living Elohim who remembers His covenant.

Exodus 6:2–8

Yahuah speaks to Moses concerning His covenant promises.

He declares that He will deliver Israel from Egyptian bondage, redeem them, take them as His people, and bring them into the land promised to their fathers.

Notice the relationship between His name and His actions.

Yahuah does not merely identify Himself.

He demonstrates His faithfulness through deliverance.

His name is associated with His identity, His promises, and His covenant faithfulness.

1.3 — Why His Name Was Hidden or Replaced

Over time, Jewish reading traditions developed the practice of saying *Adonai*, meaning Lord, rather than pronouncing the divine name aloud.

This practice was associated with reverence for the name.

Later biblical translation traditions often represented the divine name through titles.

In Greek, the word *Kyrios* means Lord.

In Latin, *Dominus* carries a similar meaning.

In many English Bible translations, the Tetragrammaton is represented by LORD, often printed in small capital letters.

This convention is visible throughout the Old Testament.

Understanding the Difference

Consider the following:

Exodus 3:15 — NKJV

The English translation uses LORD where the Hebrew text contains יהוה.

This means that the English reader encounters a title in the place where the Hebrew manuscript preserves the divine name.

The history of these practices is complex.

Surviving manuscripts demonstrate that different conventions existed across Jewish and Christian communities.

It would therefore be inaccurate to suggest that every occurrence of LORD resulted from one coordinated attempt to conceal the divine name.

Nevertheless, the translation convention has an important consequence.

Many readers are unaware that the original Hebrew passage contains a personal name.

Recognizing this distinction can enrich their understanding of Scripture.

Why This Matters

When a reader encounters LORD in the Old Testament, it is useful to determine whether the underlying Hebrew word is יהוה or a different Hebrew title.

This allows the reader to distinguish the personal name from descriptive titles.

It also provides a clearer understanding of passages that emphasize remembering, declaring, honoring, or calling upon Yahuah's name.

1.4 — Yahuah's Name in the Old Testament

The importance of the divine name is demonstrated throughout the Old Testament.

Isaiah 42:8

In this passage, Yahuah declares His name and emphasizes that He will not give His glory to another.

The statement connects His name with His unique identity and authority.

Joel 2:32

Joel announces that those who call upon the name of Yahuah will be delivered.

This passage becomes especially important when examining Romans 10:13.

Psalms 83:18

The psalm emphasizes that the One identified by the divine name is Most High over all the earth.

Exodus 20:7

The third commandment warns against taking Yahuah's name in vain.

This commandment demonstrates that His name must be treated with reverence.

The commandment concerns the misuse of His name, including the broader issue of treating what belongs to Him with dishonor.

Deuteronomy 6:4–5

Israel is commanded to recognize Yahuah as their Elohim and to love Him with all their heart, soul, and strength.

This establishes that knowing Him involves more than recognizing His name.

It includes covenant loyalty and wholehearted devotion.

CHAPTER 1 SUMMARY

The personal name of the Most High is represented by the Hebrew consonants יהוה.

The name appears thousands of times throughout the Hebrew Scriptures and is associated with Yahuah's identity, authority, promises, and covenant faithfulness.

Historical reading and translation traditions explain why many English Bibles use LORD where the Hebrew text contains the divine name.

Understanding this distinction encourages more careful examination of Scripture.

KEY SCRIPTURES

Exodus 3:13–15; Exodus 6:2–8; Exodus 20:7; Deuteronomy 6:4–5; Psalm 83:18; Isaiah 42:8; Joel 2:32.

KEY LESSON

Knowing Yahuah's name should lead to greater understanding of His identity, reverence for His authority, and faithfulness to His covenant instructions.

CHAPTER 2 — THE NAME OF YAHUSHA

2.1 — Meaning of the Name Yahusha

The name Yahusha, used throughout this study for the Messiah, emphasizes the connection between the Son and Yahuah's salvation.

The historically documented Hebrew names *Yehoshua* and *Yeshua* are associated with the meaning “Yahuah saves” or “Yahuah is salvation.”

These names are related to the Hebrew root conveying salvation or deliverance.

The precise ancient pronunciation represented by the form Yahusha remains a matter of interpretation.

Nevertheless, the Scriptural message concerning the Messiah's mission is unmistakable.

Matthew 1:21

The angel announces that Mary's Son will save His people from their sins.

This passage directly connects the Messiah's name with His appointed mission.

His coming was not without purpose.

He came to accomplish the salvation promised through the Scriptures.

Understanding Salvation

The biblical concept of salvation includes deliverance, rescue, and restoration.

Throughout the Old Testament, Yahuah repeatedly demonstrates His power to deliver His people.

Israel's deliverance from Egypt provides one of the clearest examples.

In the New Testament, Yahusha's mission is presented in connection with deliverance from sin and reconciliation with the Father.

The relationship between these accounts demonstrates the continuity of Yahuah's redemptive purpose.

2.2 — Why the Name Was Changed to Jesus

The Messiah's name appears in the Greek New Testament as:

Ἰησοῦς — *lēsous*

This Greek form is associated with the Hebrew names Yehoshua and Yeshua.

As biblical writings circulated through different languages, the name was represented according to the sounds and writing conventions available in those languages.

The Greek form *lēsous* entered Latin as *Iesus*.

Through the development of English spelling and pronunciation, the familiar English form *Jesus* emerged.

Language and Transliteration

Transliteration is the process of representing a name or word from one writing system in another.

Different languages do not always contain identical sounds or letters.

Consequently, names may change in written appearance and pronunciation as they pass between languages.

For example, the Hebrew name traditionally rendered Joshua in English is related to the name represented as Jesus in the Greek New Testament.

This relationship is especially apparent when examining the Greek text of Hebrews 4:8, where the reference is to Joshua, the successor of Moses.

Was the Name Deliberately Concealed?

The historical development of the English name Jesus does not, by itself, establish that translators deliberately attempted to conceal the Messiah's identity.

The development reflects linguistic changes across Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English.

Nevertheless, examining the Hebrew background of His name can help readers better understand its meaning and Scriptural significance.

The purpose of such examination should be to pursue truth rather than assume motives that cannot be established from the available evidence.

2.3 — Yahusha as the Manifestation of Yahuah's Salvation

The relationship between the Father and His Son is central to understanding the Messiah's mission.

John 5:43

Yahusha declares that He came in His Father's name.

This statement emphasizes His relationship with the Father and the authority under which He carries out His mission.

Coming in another's name can communicate acting with that person's authority.

John 17:6

Yahusha states that He manifested the Father's name to those given to Him.

This revelation includes making the Father known through His teachings, works, character, and authority.

The passage does not require the conclusion that Yahusha was teaching only a particular pronunciation.

Rather, the context emphasizes the relationship between the Father, the Son, and those who receive the Father's Word.

John 17:3

Yahusha identifies eternal life with knowing the only true Elohim and the One whom He sent.

This statement establishes the importance of understanding both the Father and His Son.

The Son does not direct attention away from the Father.

He reveals the Father and carries out the mission entrusted to Him.

John 14:6

Yahusha identifies Himself as the way, the truth, and the life.

He declares that access to the Father comes through Him.

This establishes the central role of the Messiah in Yahuah's plan of salvation.

2.4 — Old Testament Prophecies Connected to His Name

The Old Testament repeatedly identifies Yahuah as the source of salvation.

Isaiah 12:2

The prophet declares trust in Elohim as the source of salvation.

This passage connects salvation with Yahuah's strength and deliverance.

Isaiah 43:11

Yahuah declares that there is no savior besides Him.

The passage emphasizes His unique authority as the source of deliverance.

Psalms 118:14–15

The psalmist celebrates Yahuah as strength, song, and salvation.

Isaiah 53

The suffering servant is described as bearing griefs, carrying sorrows, and suffering because of the transgressions of others.

New Testament writers connect this prophetic passage with the suffering and mission of Yahusha.

Matthew 1:21 and Isaiah 53

When these passages are considered together, they demonstrate how the New Testament presents the Messiah's saving mission in continuity with the promises and prophetic testimony of the Old Testament.

Yahuah's plan of salvation did not begin with the New Testament.

The Messiah's mission is presented as the fulfillment of a purpose revealed throughout Scripture.

CHAPTER 2 SUMMARY

The name Yahusha is used in this study to emphasize the Messiah's relationship to Yahuah's salvation.

The historically documented Hebrew forms Yehoshua and Yeshua provide important linguistic background.

The Greek, Latin, and English forms developed through the transmission of the name across languages.

Scripture identifies the Messiah's mission with salvation, obedience to the Father, and the fulfillment of prophetic promises.

KEY SCRIPTURES

Isaiah 12:2; Isaiah 43:11; Isaiah 53; Psalm 118:14–15; Matthew 1:21; John 5:43; John 14:6; John 17:3–6.

KEY LESSON

Understanding Yahusha's name should deepen our appreciation of His mission, His relationship with the Father, and His role in Yahuah's plan of salvation.

CHAPTER 3 — WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU DO NOT CALL ON THEIR NAMES?

3.1 — Old Testament Consequences

Throughout the Old Testament, Yahuah commands His people to honor Him, remember His works, and remain faithful to His covenant.

His name is closely associated with His identity and authority.

Joel 2:32

Joel connects calling upon Yahuah's name with deliverance.

The passage emphasizes turning to Him as the source of salvation.

Jeremiah 23:27

Yahuah condemns false prophets whose teachings cause His people to forget His name.

The context concerns deception, false prophecy, and the turning of people's hearts away from Him.

Proverbs 28:9

The proverb teaches that turning away from hearing the Torah makes even one's prayer unacceptable.

Notice that the issue is disobedience.

The passage does not identify incorrect pronunciation as the reason prayer becomes unacceptable.

Psalms 79:6

The psalm calls for judgment upon nations that do not know Yahuah and do not call upon His name.

The broader context concerns nations acting against His people.

Numbers 6:22–27

Yahuah instructs Aaron and his sons concerning the priestly blessing.

The passage concludes with the declaration that His name will be placed upon the children of Israel.

This demonstrates the relationship between His name, His people, and His blessing.

Understanding the Consequences

These passages establish the importance of knowing and honoring Yahuah.

However, they do not explicitly teach that a sincere believer who uses a different pronunciation of His name is automatically rejected.

A distinction must be made between deliberately rejecting Yahuah and sincerely seeking Him while having learned a different linguistic form.

Scripture repeatedly condemns idolatry, rebellion, false worship, and disobedience.

Those warnings should not be reduced to a question of pronunciation alone.

3.2 — New Testament Consequences

The New Testament places great importance on the name and authority of the Messiah.

Acts 4:12

Peter declares that salvation is found in no other name.

The statement establishes the unique saving authority of the Messiah.

It identifies the One through whom salvation is provided.

John 14:13

Yahusha teaches His disciples concerning asking in His name.

The context connects prayer with His authority and the glorification of the Father.

Matthew 10:33

Yahusha warns against denying Him before others.

The issue is whether a person acknowledges or rejects Him.

Luke 10:17

The disciples return rejoicing that demons were subject to them in Yahusha's name.

This demonstrates the authority associated with His commission.

What Does Calling Upon His Name Mean?

Calling upon the Messiah involves more than speaking a particular sequence of sounds.

It includes recognizing who He is, trusting His authority, and acknowledging His appointed role.

A person may correctly pronounce a name without genuinely trusting or obeying the individual it identifies.

Likewise, the cited passages do not explicitly establish that every sincere believer using a translated form of the Messiah's name is excluded from salvation.

The central issue is the identity and authority of the Messiah.

3.3 — Apocrypha Witness

Additional writings preserved in the Apocrypha contain passages emphasizing the identity and glory of the Most High.

Baruch 3:35–36

This passage emphasizes the uniqueness of Elohim and His relationship with His people.

Prayer of Azariah

The Prayer of Azariah, included among the Greek additions to Daniel, appeals to the Most High's mercy, covenant faithfulness, and name.

These writings demonstrate that honoring the Most High and appealing to His name were important themes in Jewish religious literature.

However, they do not independently establish the precise ancient pronunciation of the divine name.

Their value in this discussion concerns reverence, covenant identity, and deliverance.

3.4 — Hebrew Understanding of *Shem* (Name)

The Hebrew word *shem* means name.

Throughout Scripture, a name may communicate identity, reputation, character, authority, or relationship.

This is especially important when interpreting passages that refer to acting in someone's name.

Deuteronomy 12:5

Israel is instructed to seek the place Yahuah chooses for His name.

This language connects His name with His chosen place of worship and His presence among His people.

Proverbs 18:10

The name of Yahuah is described as a strong tower.

The passage communicates safety and refuge for the righteous.

It is not presenting the name as a magical formula.

Rather, it expresses the security found in the One identified by that name.

John 17:26

Yahusha declares that He has made the Father's name known.

Within the context of John 17, this includes revealing the Father and bringing His followers into a relationship characterized by truth and love.

Understanding *shem* therefore requires attention to the context in which the word appears.

3.5 — Summary of Consequences

Scripture repeatedly emphasizes the importance of knowing, honoring, and calling upon Yahuah.

It also teaches that salvation comes through the Messiah.

These teachings should be taken seriously.

However, Scripture must not be made to say more than the cited passages establish.

The warnings against denying the Messiah, rejecting Yahuah, disobeying His commandments, and embracing false worship are clear.

The claim that salvation automatically depends upon one reconstructed pronunciation is not explicitly established by these passages.

The appropriate response is to seek understanding, honor the Father and Son, and remain faithful to the truth revealed in Scripture.

CHAPTER 3 SUMMARY

Calling upon Yahuah and Yahusha involves recognizing their identity and authority.

The Old Testament warns against forgetting Yahuah, rejecting His instruction, and following false teachings.

The New Testament emphasizes the saving authority of the Messiah and the importance of acknowledging Him.

Understanding the significance of their names should strengthen faith, reverence, repentance, and obedience.

KEY SCRIPTURES

Numbers 6:22–27; Psalm 79:6; Proverbs 18:10; Proverbs 28:9; Jeremiah 23:27; Joel 2:32; Matthew 10:33; Luke 10:17; John 14:13; Acts 4:12.

KEY LESSON

The importance of calling upon Yahuah and Yahusha is inseparable from knowing who they are, trusting their authority, and responding faithfully to Scripture.

CHAPTER 4 — NAMES REPRESENT IDENTITY, AUTHORITY, AND COVENANT

4.1 — Abram Becomes Abraham

Genesis 17:1–8

Yahuah establishes His covenant with Abram and changes his name to Abraham.

The change is connected with the promise that Abraham will become the father of many nations.

The new name communicates an important development in his covenant calling.

Yahuah also promises to establish His covenant with Abraham's descendants.

This example demonstrates that a name may reflect divine purpose and covenant relationship.

The name change does not create the covenant by itself.

Rather, it accompanies Yahuah's declaration concerning Abraham's future.

4.2 — Jacob Becomes Israel

Genesis 32:24–28

Jacob wrestles with a mysterious figure and receives the name Israel.

The account connects the new name with Jacob's struggle and perseverance.

The name Israel subsequently becomes central to the identity of the covenant people.

Genesis 35:9–12

Yahuah confirms Jacob's name as Israel and reiterates promises concerning his descendants and the land.

These passages demonstrate how a personal name can become associated with a larger covenant identity.

The significance of Israel's name continues throughout the prophets and into the New Testament.

4.3 — Solomon Receives the Name Jedidiah

2 Samuel 12:24–25

After Solomon's birth, Yahuah sends a message through Nathan the prophet.

Solomon receives the name Jedidiah, commonly understood to mean “beloved of Yahuah.”

This name communicates divine affection and favor.

Unlike Abraham and Jacob, Solomon continues to be widely identified by his original name.

This demonstrates that biblical names can carry additional significance without necessarily replacing every other form of identification.

4.4 — The Name of Yahuah Is a Strong Tower

Proverbs 18:10

The proverb describes Yahuah's name as a strong tower into which the righteous run and find safety.

The image is one of protection.

In ancient societies, fortified towers provided refuge during danger.

The proverb uses that familiar image to communicate trust in Yahuah.

The righteous do not find safety merely by repeating a word.

They find refuge in the One whose name represents His identity, power, and faithfulness.

Psalm 20:7

The psalm contrasts trust in military strength with remembering the name of Yahuah.

This reinforces the importance of relying upon Him rather than human power.

4.5 — The Name Above Every Name

Philippians 2:5–11

Paul describes the humility and obedience of the Messiah.

Although He endured suffering and death, Elohim highly exalted Him.

The passage declares that every knee will bow and every tongue will confess Yahusha the Messiah as Lord, to the glory of Elohim the Father.

The emphasis is on the Messiah's exaltation and authority.

Isaiah 45:22–23

Yahuah declares that every knee will bow and every tongue will take an oath.

The relationship between Isaiah 45 and Philippians 2 is significant.

Paul uses language associated with Yahuah's universal authority when describing the exaltation of the Messiah.

This demonstrates the importance of reading the New Testament in light of the Old Testament.

The exaltation of Yahusha is presented as bringing glory to the Father.

CHAPTER 4 SUMMARY

Scripture provides numerous examples of names communicating identity, purpose, relationship, and authority.

Abraham's name reflects covenant promise.

Israel's name becomes associated with the identity of Yahuah's covenant people.

Jedidiah communicates divine affection.

The name of Yahuah represents refuge and security.

The name given to the exalted Messiah is associated with authority and honor.

KEY SCRIPTURES

Genesis 17:1–8; Genesis 32:24–28; Genesis 35:9–12; 2 Samuel 12:24–25; Psalm 20:7; Proverbs 18:10; Isaiah 45:22–23; Philippians 2:5–11.

KEY LESSON

Biblical names frequently communicate more than identification. They can reveal covenant promises, divine purpose, authority, and relationships established by Yahuah.

CHAPTER 5 — WHY NAMES MATTER IN SCRIPTURE

5.1 — The Name in the Old Testament

Exodus 3:15

Yahuah reveals His name to Moses and connects it with His relationship to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

The passage establishes His enduring identity and covenant faithfulness.

Isaiah 42:8

Yahuah identifies Himself and declares that His glory will not be given to another.

His name is associated with His unique authority.

Psalm 105:1–5

The psalm calls upon Yahuah's people to give thanks, call upon His name, and make His deeds known.

Notice how calling upon His name is connected with remembering and proclaiming His works.

The name is not separated from His character and actions.

Malachi 3:16

The prophet describes those who fear Yahuah and meditate upon His name.

The passage connects reverence for His name with faithfulness to Him.

Together, these passages demonstrate that the divine name is important throughout the Old Testament.

5.2 — The Name in the New Testament

John 17:6

Yahusha declares that He manifested the Father's name to those given to Him.

This statement occurs within a prayer concerning His relationship with the Father and His disciples.

John 17:26

Yahusha states that He has declared the Father's name and will continue to declare it.

The passage connects this revelation with the Father's love.

Matthew 6:9

In the prayer commonly known as the Lord's Prayer, Yahusha teaches His disciples to honor the Father's name.

The request that His name be hallowed emphasizes reverence and holiness.

Acts 2:21

Peter quotes the prophecy concerning calling upon the name of the Lord.

The passage demonstrates the continuing use of Old Testament promises in New Testament proclamation.

These examples show that the importance of the Father's identity and authority continues throughout the New Testament.

5.3 — The Connection Between the Testaments

Joel 2:32 and Romans 10:13

Joel declares that those who call upon the name of Yahuah will be delivered.

Paul quotes this passage in Romans 10:13.

The Hebrew text of Joel contains the divine name.

The Greek text of Romans uses *Kyrios*, meaning Lord.

This connection raises important questions concerning how the New Testament writers applied Old Testament passages in their proclamation of the Messiah.

Romans 10:9–13

The surrounding passage emphasizes confessing the Messiah and believing that Elohim raised Him from the dead.

Paul then quotes Joel's promise concerning calling upon the Lord.

Reading these passages together helps demonstrate how the New Testament connects the Messiah's saving work with the promises revealed in the Hebrew Scriptures.

The Importance of Context

When comparing passages between the Testaments, readers should examine:

The original Old Testament context.

The wording used in the New Testament.

The purpose for which the New Testament writer cites the passage.

The relationship between the Father and His Son.

This method allows Scripture to illuminate Scripture.

It also helps prevent conclusions based upon isolated verses.

One Continuous Testimony

The Old Testament establishes Yahuah's identity, covenant promises, commandments, and prophetic declarations.

The New Testament presents Yahusha's mission in connection with those promises.

The two Testaments should therefore be studied together.

The Messiah did not appear without a Scriptural foundation.

His mission is presented as the fulfillment of Yahuah's unfolding plan.

CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY

The importance of Yahuah's name is established throughout the Old Testament.

The New Testament continues to emphasize the Father's identity and authority while revealing the mission of His Son.

Passages such as Joel 2:32 and Romans 10:13 demonstrate the importance of examining the relationship between the Testaments.

Understanding this relationship requires careful attention to language, context, and the purpose of each passage.

KEY SCRIPTURES

Exodus 3:15; Psalm 105:1–5; Isaiah 42:8; Joel 2:32; Malachi 3:16; Matthew 6:9; John 17:6; John 17:26; Acts 2:21; Romans 10:9–13.

KEY LESSON

The Old and New Testaments provide a connected testimony concerning Yahuah's identity, His covenant promises, and the saving mission of Yahusha.

CHAPTER 6 — THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RESTORING THE NAMES TODAY

6.1 — Restoring Biblical Understanding

Many believers have read the Scriptures for years without recognizing that the Father's personal name appears thousands of times in the Hebrew text.

Learning this can change how a person approaches biblical study.

Passages that previously appeared to contain only a general title can now be examined in light of the underlying Hebrew name.

Exodus 3:15

Yahuah identifies His name in connection with His covenant relationship with Israel.

Understanding this passage encourages readers to examine how His name is represented elsewhere in Scripture.

The Importance of Hebrew Foundations

The Old Testament provides the historical and prophetic foundation for the New Testament.

Understanding Hebrew terminology can illuminate biblical concepts involving covenant, righteousness, obedience, salvation, and worship.

However, learning Hebrew words does not automatically guarantee correct interpretation.

The meaning of a passage must still be determined through careful examination of its context.

Restoring awareness of the names should therefore encourage deeper study rather than replace it.

6.2 — Moving Beyond Religious Tradition

Mark 7:6–13

Yahusha confronts religious leaders concerning traditions that undermine Yahuah's commandments.

He distinguishes between honoring Elohim outwardly and obeying Him sincerely.

This passage provides an important warning.

Religious traditions must not be allowed to override the written Word.

Examining Traditions Carefully

Not every tradition is necessarily contrary to Scripture.

Some traditions concern language, teaching methods, or customs that do not directly contradict biblical commandments.

The responsibility of believers is to examine whether a particular practice conflicts with what Yahuah has commanded.

This principle also applies to the use of divine names and titles.

Readers should examine the historical evidence, consider the meaning of the names, and compare the relevant Scriptures.

Acts 17:11

The Bereans examined the Scriptures daily to determine whether the teachings they heard were true.

Their example demonstrates that careful examination is a virtue.

Truth should withstand Scriptural investigation.

6.3 — Knowing the Father Through the Son

John 17:3

Yahusha identifies eternal life with knowing the only true Elohim and the One whom He sent.

This passage places great importance on knowing the Father and His Son.

Yet knowing them involves more than learning terminology.

It involves understanding their identity, authority, teachings, and relationship.

John 14:6–7

Yahusha identifies Himself as the way to the Father.

He explains that knowing Him is connected with knowing the Father.

John 14:10

Yahusha speaks of the Father dwelling in Him and accomplishing His works.

These passages demonstrate the close relationship between the Father and Son.

The Son's mission is inseparable from the Father's purpose.

The Purpose of Studying Their Names

Studying the names should encourage readers to understand whom they worship and whom they follow.

It should lead to a deeper appreciation of the Father's covenant faithfulness and the Son's obedience.

The ultimate purpose is not merely to pronounce names differently.

It is to know the Father through the Son.

6.4 — Restoration Must Lead to Obedience

James 1:22

James instructs believers to be doers of the Word rather than hearers only.

This principle applies to every area of biblical understanding.

Knowledge carries responsibility.

John 14:15

Yahusha connects love for Him with keeping His commandments.

This demonstrates that genuine devotion is expressed through obedience.

Deuteronomy 10:12–13

Israel is instructed to fear Yahuah, walk in His ways, love Him, serve Him, and keep His commandments.

These responsibilities are not presented as matters of pronunciation.

They concern the heart and conduct of Yahuah's people.

Micah 6:8

The prophet emphasizes justice, mercy, and walking humbly with Elohim.

This passage reminds readers that Scriptural faithfulness must be demonstrated in daily life.

Knowledge Without Obedience

A person may learn the Hebrew names, memorize their meanings, and explain their linguistic history.

Yet that knowledge does not replace repentance, faithfulness, humility, or obedience.

The restoration of understanding should produce a transformed life.

It should encourage believers to examine their conduct, reject teachings that contradict Scripture, and walk according to Yahuah's instructions.

The purpose of knowing the names is to draw closer to the Father and His Son—not merely to possess information that others may not know.

CHAPTER 6 SUMMARY

Restoring awareness of the names Yahuah and Yahusha provides an opportunity to examine Scripture more carefully.

It encourages believers to investigate the Hebrew foundations of their faith and evaluate religious traditions against the written Word.

However, understanding the names must lead beyond terminology.

Genuine Scriptural understanding should produce repentance, faith, humility, love, and obedience.

KEY SCRIPTURES

Deuteronomy 10:12–13; Micah 6:8; Mark 7:6–13; John 14:6–15; John 17:3; Acts 17:11; James 1:22.

KEY LESSON

Restoring awareness of the names should lead to a deeper relationship with Yahuah through Yahusha and a life characterized by faithfulness to His Word.

CONCLUSION

THE NAMES REVEALED — KNOWING THE FATHER AND HIS SON

Throughout Scripture, names frequently communicate more than personal identification.

They may reveal character, authority, purpose, covenant promises, and relationships.

The name of Yahuah is preserved throughout the Hebrew Scriptures and is associated with His enduring identity, His faithfulness, and His covenant relationship with His people.

The Messiah's name is connected with Yahuah's promise of salvation.

Understanding the Hebrew background of these names allows readers to examine the Scriptures with greater awareness of their historical and linguistic foundations.

Yet the importance of this knowledge must be understood within the broader message of Scripture.

Knowing Yahuah involves more than recognizing His name.

It involves learning His ways, trusting His promises, honoring His authority, and walking according to His commandments.

Likewise, knowing Yahusha involves more than understanding the Hebrew background of His name.

It involves acknowledging Him as the Messiah, trusting His saving work, believing His teachings, and following His example.

The Responsibility of Every Believer

Scripture repeatedly calls believers to examine what they have been taught.

Religious familiarity is not a substitute for Scriptural understanding.

A teaching should not be accepted merely because it has been repeated for generations.

Neither should a teaching be rejected merely because it challenges a familiar tradition.

The responsibility is to examine the evidence carefully.

This includes the history of the divine name, the Hebrew background of the Messiah's name, and the relationship between the Old and New Testaments.

Knowledge Must Produce Faithfulness

The restoration of Scriptural understanding should never end with knowledge alone.

James teaches that believers must be doers of the Word.

Yahusha teaches that love for Him is demonstrated through obedience.

These principles remind readers that genuine faith is expressed through conduct.

A person who learns the names but refuses to obey Yahuah's instructions has missed an essential part of the message.

The purpose of this study is therefore not to condemn individuals who have learned different pronunciations through translation or religious tradition.

Rather, it is to encourage every reader to examine the Scriptures personally and seek a deeper understanding of the Father and His Son.

A Final Encouragement

Search the Scriptures.

Examine what you have been taught.

Compare Scripture with Scripture.

Seek understanding through prayer, humility, and careful study.

Remember the covenant faithfulness of Yahuah.

Recognize the saving mission of Yahusha.

And allow the truth of the written Word to guide your life.

Knowing the names is important. Knowing the Father and His Son—and walking faithfully according to His Word—is the greater purpose.

HalleluYah!

GLOSSARY

IMPORTANT HEBREW AND SCRIPTURAL TERMS

Adonai: A Hebrew title meaning Lord or Master, traditionally spoken in place of the divine name during Scripture readings.

Apocrypha: A collection of ancient religious writings included in some biblical traditions but not in others. These writings include Baruch and the additions to Daniel.

Covenant: A binding relationship or agreement involving promises and obligations. Scripture describes covenants established by Yahuah.

Elohim: A Hebrew word commonly translated as God. Its meaning depends upon the context.

lēsous: The Greek form of the Messiah's name from which the Latin *Iesus* and English *Jesus* developed.

Jedidiah: A name given to Solomon through Nathan the prophet, commonly understood to mean “beloved of Yahuah.”

Kyrios: A Greek word meaning Lord or Master. It is frequently used in the Greek Scriptures.

Messiah: Meaning Anointed One, a title identifying the One appointed for Yahuah's redemptive purpose.

Restored-Name Rendering: A presentation of a biblical passage in which a conventional translated name or title is replaced with a preferred Hebrew-name form.

Salvation: Deliverance or rescue. In the New Testament, the term is central to the Messiah's mission of saving His people from sin.

Shem: The Hebrew word for name. In Scripture, a name may also communicate identity, character, reputation, or authority.

Tetragrammaton: The four Hebrew consonants יהוה (YHWH), representing the divine name.

Torah: A Hebrew word meaning instruction or teaching, often referring specifically to the first five books of Scripture.

Yahuah: The pronunciation of the Father's personal name used throughout this study, represented by the Hebrew letters יהוה.

Yahusha: The name used throughout this study for the Messiah, emphasizing His connection with Yahuah's salvation.

Yehoshua: A historically documented Hebrew name commonly understood to mean “Yahuah saves” or “Yahuah is salvation.”

Yeshua: A historically documented shortened Hebrew form of Yehoshua.

A NOTE TO READERS

This study uses the names Yahuah and Yahusha throughout.

Where passages are quoted directly from the New King James Version (NKJV), the wording of that translation is retained. Where these names are substituted into biblical wording, the result should be understood as a restored-name rendering rather than a verbatim NKJV quotation.

Readers are encouraged to compare every Scriptural reference with the biblical text and examine each passage in context.

STUDY QUESTIONS

CHAPTER 1 — THE NAME OF YAHUAH

1. What is the Tetragrammaton, and which four Hebrew consonants represent the divine name?
2. What does Exodus 3:14–15 reveal about Yahuah's identity and His relationship with Israel?
3. Why do many English Bible translations use LORD in place of the Tetragrammaton?
4. How does Exodus 6:2–8 connect Yahuah's name with His covenant promises?
5. Why is it important to distinguish between the divine name and titles such as Elohim and Adonai?

CHAPTER 2 — THE NAME OF YAHUSHA

6. What is the relationship between the names Yahusha, Yehoshua, and Yeshua?
7. How did the Greek form Iēsous develop into the English name Jesus?
8. What does Matthew 1:21 reveal about the Messiah's mission?

9. How does John 17 explain the relationship between Yahusha and the Father?
10. How do Old Testament passages concerning salvation help readers understand the Messiah's mission?

CHAPTER 3 — WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU DO NOT CALL ON THEIR NAMES?

11. What does Joel 2:32 teach concerning calling upon Yahuah?
12. According to Proverbs 28:9, what causes prayer to become unacceptable?
13. What does Acts 4:12 teach about the Messiah's saving authority?
14. How does the Hebrew understanding of *shem* help explain what it means to call upon someone's name?
15. Why is it important to distinguish between rejecting Yahuah and using a different pronunciation of His name?

CHAPTER 4 — NAMES REPRESENT IDENTITY, AUTHORITY, AND COVENANT

16. Why did Yahuah change Abram's name to Abraham?
17. What significance does Jacob's new name, Israel, carry?
18. What does the name Jedidiah communicate about Solomon?
19. What does Proverbs 18:10 teach about finding refuge in Yahuah's name?
20. How does Philippians 2:9–11 describe the exaltation and authority of Yahusha?

CHAPTER 5 — WHY NAMES MATTER IN SCRIPTURE

21. How does Exodus 3:15 establish the importance of Yahuah's name?
22. What does Yahusha mean when He declares that He has manifested the Father's name?
23. How are Joel 2:32 and Romans 10:13 connected?
24. Why is it important to examine the Old Testament context when reading New Testament quotations?
25. How do the Old and New Testaments provide a connected testimony concerning Yahuah and Yahusha?

CHAPTER 6 — THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RESTORING THE NAMES TODAY

26. Why can examining the Hebrew names deepen a believer's understanding of Scripture?

27. What does Mark 7 teach about traditions that conflict with Yahuah's commandments?
28. According to John 17:3, why is knowing the Father and His Son important?
29. What does James 1:22 teach about the relationship between knowledge and obedience?
30. Why should restoring awareness of the names lead to faithfulness rather than knowledge alone?
-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHAPTER 1 — THE NAME OF YAHUAH

Question 1

What is the Tetragrammaton, and which four Hebrew consonants represent the divine name?

Answer:

The Tetragrammaton is the four-letter Hebrew representation of the divine name.

It consists of the letters Yod, Hey, Waw, and Hey, commonly transliterated as YHWH.

The Hebrew spelling is יהוה.

The name appears thousands of times throughout the Hebrew Scriptures.

Scripture: Exodus 3:15.

Question 2

What does Exodus 3:14–15 reveal about Yahuah's identity and His relationship with Israel?

Answer:

The passage connects Yahuah's self-revelation with His enduring identity and His covenant relationship with Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and their descendants.

He identifies Himself as the Elohim who sent Moses to deliver Israel.

Scripture: Exodus 3:14–15.

Question 3

Why do many English Bible translations use LORD in place of the Tetragrammaton?

Answer:

Jewish reading traditions developed the practice of substituting Adonai for the divine name.

Many later translation traditions represented the name through titles such as Lord.

English translations commonly use LORD to indicate the presence of the Tetragrammaton in the underlying Hebrew text.

Scripture: Exodus 3:15; Isaiah 42:8.

Question 4

How does Exodus 6:2–8 connect Yahuah's name with His covenant promises?

Answer:

Yahuah identifies Himself and declares His intention to deliver Israel from Egypt.

He promises redemption, a covenant relationship, and the land promised to their fathers.

His name is therefore associated with His identity and faithfulness to His promises.

Scripture: Exodus 6:2–8.

Question 5

Why is it important to distinguish between the divine name and titles such as Elohim and Adonai?

Answer:

The divine name identifies Yahuah personally, while titles such as Elohim and Adonai communicate concepts of deity or authority.

Understanding the distinction helps readers recognize when Scripture uses the personal name rather than a descriptive title.

Scripture: Exodus 3:15; Deuteronomy 6:4.

CHAPTER 2 — THE NAME OF YAHUSHA

Question 6

What is the relationship between the names Yahusha, Yehoshua, and Yeshua?

Answer:

Yehoshua and Yeshua are historically documented Hebrew forms associated with the meaning “Yahuah saves” or “Yahuah is salvation.”

Yahusha is the preferred form used throughout this study.

The precise historical pronunciation represented by Yahusha remains a matter of interpretation.

Scripture: Matthew 1:21.

Question 7

How did the Greek form Iêsous develop into the English name Jesus?

Answer:

The Hebrew name was represented in Greek as Iêsous.

The Greek form entered Latin as Iesus.

Through the development of English spelling and pronunciation, the form Jesus became established.

This process reflects the transmission of the name across languages.

Scripture: Matthew 1:21; Hebrews 4:8.

Question 8

What does Matthew 1:21 reveal about the Messiah's mission?

Answer:

Matthew 1:21 declares that the Messiah would save His people from their sins.

His name is therefore connected with His appointed mission of salvation.

Scripture: Matthew 1:21.

Question 9

How does John 17 explain the relationship between Yahusha and the Father?

Answer:

John 17 presents Yahusha as the One sent by the Father.

He declares that He has manifested the Father's name and given His followers the words entrusted to Him.

The chapter emphasizes their relationship and the mission entrusted to the Son.

Scripture: John 17:3–8, 26.

Question 10

How do Old Testament passages concerning salvation help readers understand the Messiah's mission?

Answer:

The Old Testament identifies Yahuah as the source of salvation and repeatedly demonstrates His power to deliver His people.

The New Testament presents Yahusha's mission in connection with those promises and prophetic expectations.

Scripture: Isaiah 12:2; Isaiah 43:11; Isaiah 53; Matthew 1:21.

CHAPTER 3 — WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU DO NOT CALL ON THEIR NAMES?

Question 11

What does Joel 2:32 teach concerning calling upon Yahuah?

Answer:

Joel 2:32 connects calling upon Yahuah's name with deliverance.

The passage emphasizes turning to Him as the source of salvation.

Scripture: Joel 2:32.

Question 12

According to Proverbs 28:9, what causes prayer to become unacceptable?

Answer:

Proverbs 28:9 teaches that turning away from hearing the Torah makes prayer unacceptable.

The warning concerns rejection of Yahuah's instruction rather than the pronunciation of His name.

Scripture: Proverbs 28:9.

Question 13

What does Acts 4:12 teach about the Messiah's saving authority?

Answer:

Acts 4:12 teaches that salvation is found through the Messiah and that no other name provides salvation.

The passage emphasizes His unique saving authority.

Scripture: Acts 4:10–12.

Question 14

How does the Hebrew understanding of *shem* help explain what it means to call upon someone's name?

Answer:

The Hebrew word *shem* means name.

In Scripture, a name can communicate identity, character, reputation, or authority.

Calling upon someone's name may therefore involve acknowledging and appealing to the authority of the individual identified.

Scripture: Proverbs 18:10; John 17:26.

Question 15

Why is it important to distinguish between rejecting Yahuah and using a different pronunciation of His name?

Answer:

Scripture condemns deliberate rejection of Yahuah, false worship, and disobedience.

However, the cited passages do not explicitly establish that a sincere believer using a different linguistic pronunciation is automatically rejected.

The distinction prevents conclusions that go beyond the Scriptural evidence.

Scripture: Proverbs 28:9; Jeremiah 23:27; Matthew 10:33.

CHAPTER 4 — NAMES REPRESENT IDENTITY, AUTHORITY, AND COVENANT

Question 16

Why did Yahuah change Abram's name to Abraham?

Answer:

Yahuah changed Abram's name in connection with His covenant promise that Abraham would become the father of many nations.

The name change reflected his appointed covenant role.

Scripture: Genesis 17:4–8.

Question 17

What significance does Jacob's new name, Israel, carry?

Answer:

Jacob received the name Israel following his struggle.

The name became central to the identity of his descendants and their covenant relationship with Yahuah.

Scripture: Genesis 32:28; Genesis 35:9–12.

Question 18

What does the name Jedidiah communicate about Solomon?

Answer:

Jedidiah is commonly understood to mean “beloved of Yahuah.”

The name communicates divine affection and favor.

Scripture: 2 Samuel 12:24–25.

Question 19

What does Proverbs 18:10 teach about finding refuge in Yahuah's name?

Answer:

The proverb describes Yahuah's name as a strong tower.

It teaches that the righteous find refuge and security in Him.

The emphasis is on trusting Yahuah rather than treating His name as a magical formula.

Scripture: Proverbs 18:10.

Question 20

How does Philippians 2:9–11 describe the exaltation and authority of Yahusha?

Answer:

Paul teaches that Elohim highly exalted the Messiah and gave Him the name above every name.

The passage describes universal acknowledgment of His authority, to the glory of Elohim the Father.

Scripture: Philippians 2:9–11.

CHAPTER 5 — WHY NAMES MATTER IN SCRIPTURE

Question 21

How does Exodus 3:15 establish the importance of Yahuah's name?

Answer:

Yahuah reveals His name to Moses and connects it with His identity as the Elohim of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

He identifies it as His enduring name and memorial throughout generations.

Scripture: Exodus 3:15.

Question 22

What does Yahusha mean when He declares that He has manifested the Father's name?

Answer:

Within the context of John 17, manifesting the Father's name involves making the Father known through the Son's teachings, works, character, and authority.

The passage emphasizes revelation of the Father rather than pronunciation alone.

Scripture: John 17:6, 26.

Question 23

How are Joel 2:32 and Romans 10:13 connected?

Answer:

Romans 10:13 quotes Joel 2:32 concerning calling upon the name of the Lord.

The Hebrew text of Joel contains the divine name, while the Greek New Testament uses Kyrios.

This connection demonstrates how New Testament writers applied Old Testament promises in their teaching concerning salvation.

Scripture: Joel 2:32; Romans 10:9–13.

Question 24

Why is it important to examine the Old Testament context when reading New Testament quotations?

Answer:

Examining the original context helps readers understand the meaning and purpose of the passage being quoted.

It also reveals how New Testament writers applied earlier Scripture to their teaching concerning the Messiah.

Scripture: Joel 2:32; Romans 10:9–13.

Question 25

How do the Old and New Testaments provide a connected testimony concerning Yahuah and Yahusha?

Answer:

The Old Testament reveals Yahuah's identity, covenant promises, commandments, and prophetic declarations.

The New Testament presents Yahusha's mission in connection with those promises.

Together, they provide a continuing testimony concerning Yahuah's plan of salvation.

Scripture: Isaiah 53; Luke 24:44–47; John 17:3.

CHAPTER 6 — THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RESTORING THE NAMES TODAY

Question 26

Why can examining the Hebrew names deepen a believer's understanding of Scripture?

Answer:

Examining the Hebrew names can reveal linguistic and historical details that are not immediately visible in English translations.

This may help readers understand the identity of the Father, the mission of His Son, and the relationship between the Testaments.

Scripture: Exodus 3:15; John 17:6.

Question 27

What does Mark 7 teach about traditions that conflict with Yahuah's commandments?

Answer:

Yahusha warns against religious traditions that undermine the commandments of Elohim.

The passage teaches that human customs must not be given authority over Yahuah's instructions.

Scripture: Mark 7:6–13.

Question 28

According to John 17:3, why is knowing the Father and His Son important?

Answer:

Yahusha identifies eternal life with knowing the only true Elohim and the One whom He sent.

This establishes the importance of understanding the Father and His Son within Yahuah's plan of salvation.

Scripture: John 17:3.

Question 29

What does James 1:22 teach about the relationship between knowledge and obedience?

Answer:

James teaches that believers must act upon the Word rather than merely hear it.

Scriptural knowledge should produce faithful conduct.

Scripture: James 1:22–25.

Question 30

Why should restoring awareness of the names lead to faithfulness rather than knowledge alone?

Answer:

The purpose of studying Scripture is not merely to accumulate information.

Knowing Yahuah and Yahusha should encourage repentance, faith, love, humility, and obedience.

Understanding the names becomes most meaningful when it leads to a deeper relationship with the Father through His Son and a life guided by His Word.

Scripture: Deuteronomy 10:12–13; John 14:15; James 1:22.